

NUMBER 4

ond, marked upon the head G. R. O. G. for
George Roy Old Gosselin

George Allen, Old Germaker.

From the Southern Literary Messenger, for August.
INDIAN FEATS OF LEGERDEMAIN.
From the Manuscript of D. D. Mitchell, Esq.

I have felt some reluctance in narrating the following singular feats, (I had almost said miracles,) which I saw performed among Arickara Indians, not because I consider them unworthy the attention of the curious, but lest I should be accused for sporting with the readers' credulity, or availing myself too largely of what is supposed by some to be the traveler's privilege. I acknowledge that the performance was altogether above my comprehension, and greatly excited my astonishment.

In civilized life, we know the many expedients to which men resort in order to acquire a subsistence, and are not therefore surprised, that, by perseverance and long practice, stimulated by necessity, they should attain great dexterity in the art of deception. To find it, however, carried to such great perfection by wild and untutored savages, who are neither urged by necessity, nor indeed receive the slightest reward for their skill, is certainly very surprising.

In travelling up the Missouri during the summer of 1834, we lost our horses near the Arickara village, which caused our detention for several days. As this nation has committed more outrages upon the whites than any other on the Missouri, and seem to possess all the vices of the savage without a redeemable virtue, we found ourselves very unpleasantly situated near the principal village, without sufficient force to repel an attack if one should be made. After some deliberation we adopted the advice of an old Canadian hunter, and determined to move our chattels directly into the village, and, whilst we remained, to take up our lodgings with the tribe. We were emboldened to this step, by the assurance of the hunter, that the Arickaras had never been known to kill but one man who had taken refuge within the limits of their town, and that their forbearance originated in the superstitious belief that the ghost of the murdered had frightened away the buffalo by their nightly screams.

We were received in the village with much more politeness than we expected; a lodge was appropriated to our use, and provisions were brought to us in abundance. After we were completely refreshed, a young man came to our lodge and informed us that a band of bears, (as they expressed it,) or medicine men, were making preparations to exhibit their skill, and that if we felt disposed we could witness the ceremony. We were much gratified at the invitation, as we had all heard marvelous stories of the wonderful feats performed by the Indian medicine men or jugglers. We accordingly followed our guide to the medicine lodge, where we found six men dressed in bear skins, and seated in a circle in the middle of the apartment. The spectators were standing around, and so arranged as to give each individual a view of the performers.

They civilly made way for our party, and placed us so near the circle that we had ample opportunity of detecting the imposture, if any imposition should be practised. The actors (if I may so call them) were painted in the most grotesque manner imaginable, blending so completely the ludicrous and frightful in their appearance, that the spectators might be said to be somewhat undecided whether to laugh or to sadder. After sitting for some time in a kind of mournful silence, one of the jugglers desired a youth, who was near him, to bring some stiff clay from a certain place, which he named, on the river bank. This we understood, through an old Canadian, named Garrows, (well known on the Missouri,) who was present and acted as our interpreter. The young man soon returned with the clay, and each of these human bears immediately commenced the process of moulding a number of little images exactly resembling buffaloes, men and horses, bows, arrows, &c. When they had completed nine of each variety, the miniature buffaloes were all placed together in a line, and the little clay hunters mounted on their horses, and holding their bows and arrows in their hands, were stationed about three feet from them in a parallel line. I must confess that at this part of the ceremony I felt very much inclined to be merry, especially when I observed what appeared to be the ludicrous solemnity with which it was performed. But my ridicule was changed into astonishment, and even credulity by what followed.

When the buffaloes and horsemen were properly arranged one of the jugglers thus addressed the little clay men, or hunters.

"My children, I know you are hungry; it has been a long time since you have been out hunting. Exert yourselves to-day. Try and kill as many as you can. Here are white people present who will laugh at you if you don't kill. Go! don't you see that the buffaloes have already got the scent of you and have started?" Conceive, if possible, our amazement, when the speaker's last words escaped his lips, at seeing the little images start off at full speed, followed by the Lilliputian horsemen, who, with their bows of clay and arrows of straw, actually pierced the sides of the flying buffaloes at a distance of three feet. Several of the little animals soon fell, apparently dead; but two of them ran round the circumference of the circle (a distance of fifteen or twenty feet), and before they finally fell, one had three and the other five arrows transixed in his side. When the buffaloes were all dead, the man who first addressed the hunters, spoke to them again, and ordered them to ride into the fire, (a small one having been previously kindled in the centre of the apartment) and on receiving this cruel order, the gallant horsemen, without exhibiting the least symptoms of fear or reluctance, rode forward at a brisk trot until they had reached

the fire. The horses here stopped and drew back, when the Indian cried in an angry tone, "why don't you ride in?" The riders now commenced beating their horses with their bows, and soon succeeded in urging them into the flames, where horses and riders both tumbled down, and for a time lay baking on the coals. The medicine men gathered up the dead buffaloes and laid them also on the fire, and when all were completely dried they were taken out from one of the party, (of which our interpreter could make nothing,) the dust was carried to the top of the lodge, and scattered to the winds.

I paid the strictest attention during the whole ceremony, in order to discover, if possible, the mode by which this extraordinary deception was practiced; but all my vigilance was of no avail. The jugglers themselves sat motionless during the performance, and the nearest was not within six feet. I failed altogether to detect the mysterious agency by which inanimate images of clay were, to all appearance, suddenly endowed with the active, energy and feeling of living beings.

From a London Paper.
THE POWERS OF MEMORY AND TOUCH.

Last Monday night, a truly singular display of natural capabilities took place at the Argyle Rooms, in Regent street. The Rabbi Hersh Danemark, a professor of Hebrew and rabbinical literature, from Stutzhim, in Poland, appeared on a small platform before an auditory, very familiar with the Hebrew language and literature. He was accompanied by Professor Breslau as interpreter, who stated the rabbi's willingness to recite any portion of the Talmud which might be demanded by any one amongst his auditory, who would merely state the number of the page and line at which he wished him to commence.

The Rabbi is a middle-sized man, rather slender, with a small drooping cast of countenance, terminated by a small sharp beard. His eye is dark, and little seen, but always quick and confident; his forehead retreating, and his head particularly high in the regions of veneration, firmness, self-esteem, and love of approbation. The perceptive organs are well developed: order is particularly full, but number is moderate, and, stranger still, the position of the eyes affords no indication of any remarkable fullness of language. His coal-black hair was nearly covered by a velvet cap. One nicely curled lock fell down on each side, and served as a substitute for whiskers.

He declares himself to be twenty-four years old, but looks 28 or 30. He wore a silk pelisse or surplice, which reached to his feet, fastened round his waist by a gold wrought girdle. He replied to the questions put by numbers of his auditory, in a loud, confident voice, walking and fro on his little stage, often stopping to command silence among his noisy audience, and continuing to chant his question, with a rapidity which his rival professors, who undertook the task of reading, seemed scarcely able to keep pace with. His rough pronunciation and voluble delivery more resembled the continuous pouring of water which had burst their bonds than anything we ever heard.

It would be endless to detail the queries and replies that occurred during the examination of an hour and a half, and which fully satisfied all present that he had seven volumes folio of the Talmud (notes, text, and commentary,) by heart; that he knew the contents of every line known numerically on every page; and in short, knew the place of every word, in every line, in every one of its seven thousand pages! The proof was that he permitted any body to stick a pin through any number of leaves, and then freely and unerringly told the word punctured on any given page!

The books used in this examination were seven volumes of the Talmud, of the Berlin and Frankfurt edition, supplied by an individual present desirous of testing his powers; but the rabbi declared his willingness to answer questions according to any edition that any body might present to him. He professes to know thus by rote the Mishva also—in short, 8,000 pages of Hebrew, which he can repeat in any quantity, and commencing in any place that any body pleases.

But perhaps a more singular capability than even this extraordinary power of memory, was developed in a subsequent illustration of the Rabbi's powers. He requested any person merely to insert his fingers into one of the thick volumes of the Talmud, and several times astonished his assistants by informing them what words were touched by their fingers in these blind and random *sortes Talmudicæ*.

The writer of this notice made one among these essayists, and observed that the Rabbi also inserted his fingers, and felt carefully, though quickly, the marginal commentaries adjacent to the edge of the leaf, and then boldly pronounced the number of the page on the passage thus hit upon! No sense but that of touch (that we are aware of) could have possibly aided in his divination of these still unopened gages. Several of the spectators (who certainly did not look beneath the surface) exclaimed in astonishment at his surprising power of sight, in being able to count the leaves in a mass, off hand by their edges. We, however, felt tolerably certain that the exercise of very susceptible powers of feeling was the medium operandi in this particular. We should have been happy to bear testimony to the correctness of the Rabbi's powers of divination in those oracular doings, but not being versed in Hebrew literature, (and equally ignorant of Chaldee, Persian, Arabic, Russ and Polish,

the only tongues which the Rabbi spoke,) we were obliged to rest content with the satisfaction displayed by the erudite individuals who had taken an active part in the examination of the Rabbi—amongst whom were professor Breslau and Sampson, Mr. Leo, reader to the Western Synagogue, and Mr. Lindenthal Secretary to the new Synagogue.

The audience was by no means so numerous as might be expected from the nature of the announcement, which, in addition to the wonders of memory, led the public to expect some astonishing exhibitions of the powers of sight. This latter display was, however, confined to the rapid inspection and estimate of the number of lines in any printed page presented to his view. This operation he certainly accomplished in a quick and surprising exact manner, guessing off-hand, in perhaps half the time that even very ready reckoners could, to within one line in fifty or sixty; but this performance, clever as it was, scarcely deserved to be mentioned in connection with the almost miraculous retention and precision of memory evinced by his repetition of the Talmud.

The Rabbi declares that he possesses certificates from the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Saxony, and Prince Paskewitch, the King of Prussia, &c. At Warsaw, it appears, he exhibited one of his extraordinary efforts of memory. The muster roll of more than two hundred soldiers was called over, when he immediately repeated it, forward and backward, without an error.

* A volume of the Talmud contains on an average, from eight hundred to a thousand pages, each page averaging sixty to seventy lines of text, as many of comment, and as many of notes.

GENERAL STATISTICS.
MILITARY FORCE, REVENUE AND POPULATION OF DIFFERENT POWERS.

The *Journal des Annales Militaires* gives the following interesting article, or statistical return of the population, army, revenues, and debts of the different States, viz.:

GERMANY.—The German confederation was established at that place of 1814, with the consent of France, England, and the Holy Alliance. It is composed of the empire of Austria, the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Bohemia, Hungary, Hanover, and Wurtemberg; of the grand duchies of Saxony, Baden, Electorate of Hesse and other principalities; the Republics of Lubec, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Hamburg. This may be considered the grand military confederation of the north of Europe which extends its power over the Lombardo Venetian States, and the whole of Italy, under the yoke of Austria. It is the alliance of these States which is the great check to the ambitious views and despotism of Russia.

The Empire of Austria may be considered the most important. It is composed of 13 States, viz: the arch-duchy of Austria, Styria, Illyria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Gallisia, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, Transylvania, Dalmatia, and Lombardo-Venetian Italy. It comprises 900 towns, 2,137 burghs, and 77,956 villages. Its population is 32 millions of inhabitants; army, 271,404 men; revenue, 440 millions francs; public debt, 4 billion 700 millions francs.

BAVARIA.—Population, 4,070,000 inhabitants; army, 35,800 men; revenue, 69,733,000 francs; debt, 2,65,200,000 francs.

DENMARK.—Population, 1,950,000 inhabitants; army, 30,838 men; revenue, 33 millions; debt, 280 millions francs.

BELGIUM.—Population, 3,560,000 inhabitants; army, 47,000 men; revenue 90 millions; debt, 849,245,000 francs.

HOLLAND.—Population, 2,558,000 inhabitants; army, 26,000 men; revenue, 85 millions; debt, 2 billions 838 millions francs.

NORWAY.—Population, 1,050,000 inhabitants; army, 12,000 men; revenue, 8,300,000 francs; debt, 27 millions francs.

SWEDEN.—Population, 3,866,000 inhabitants; army, 45,201 men; revenue, 49,300,000 francs, debt, 81 millions francs.

SAISON.—Population, 1,400,000 inhabitants; army, 12,000 men; revenue, 29 millions; debt, 70 millions francs.

SWITZERLAND.—Population, 1,980,000 inhabitants; army, 33,758 men; revenue, 10, 419,000 francs.

WURTEMBERG.—Population, 1,520,000 inhabitants; army, 13,955 men; revenue, 20 millions; debt, 80 millions francs.

The Kingdom of Prussia is the second military power included in the German confederation, and keeps the equilibrium of the north. Population, 12,468,000 inhabitants; army, 199,452 men; revenue, 215 millions; debt, 726,680,000 francs.

RUSSIA.—This grand military empire, situated in Europe and Asia, comprises the ninth part of the whole world. Its military colonies on the banks of the Niemen, Dnieper, Bog, Borys, Ingoul, Novemirgorod, and the south alone, amount to 75,000 men, on a similar plan to the colonies of Austria. This description of military agricultural force in annually increasing, and threatens, sooner or later, to invade Circassia and Turkey, which will eventually form a province of this overgrown empire. Although so extensive, Russia is far from being so populated in comparison with France and England, and other parts of Europe. Its inhabitants, or hordes, are scattered in small towns or desert villages. Its army and bands of Cossacks, or irregular cavalry, are disseminated all over the empire from north to south, each forming a sort of military autocracy of themselves, or an independent force of nobles and slaves, over which the Czar himself has alone the power of life or death; but notwithstanding, he is entirely under their will or

influence. This numerical strength, in case of war, would be concentrated in any particular point, but with the greatest difficulty, as the strongest antipathy exists between these barbarous hordes and those of an opposite part of the empire. In Austria, Prussia, and other powers forming the German confederation, the law of conscription, similar to that of France, (excepting nobles,) is adopted for the recruiting of the army; but in Russia every peasant or serf is considered as the property of the noble, and can be called on to serve as a soldier whenever the emperor may think proper of commanding him. This despotic power is too often abused by the Generals-in-chief, who show more partiality towards one province of government than another; from whence arises the state of hatred and revolt which exists among many of the corps, and only kept down by the *knout*, or violent flogging, and other severe corporal punishment at the mercy of their officers, all of whom are nobles. Population 56,500,000 inhabitants army, 710,000 men, (regular troops; revenue, 134 millions; debt, 1,575,000,000 francs.

FRANCE. next to Russia may be considered the strongest military power on the continent of Europe, its army well organized as well as its national guards. Since the revolution of 1830, many great improvements have taken place in this composition, and the conquest of Algiers and Constantine has again raised that military spirit of glory which distinguished our armies under Napoleon le Grand. As yet France has not established military colonies similar to her allies of Russia and Austria, as a reward to her brave veterans; but the subject is under the special consideration of His Majesty and the Minister of War, according to the plan proposed by Marshal Vallee, the Commander-in-chief, of our possessions in Northern Africa which country, once the retreat of pirates and savage Arabs, will shortly become civilized by France and her deserving warriors. France is divided into 20 military divisions.

The military ports and Government dock yards are Brest, Toulon, Rochefort, Cherbourg, and Lorient. Corvettes and brigs of war are constructed at Bayonne, Nantes and St. Servan. The army is raised by the law of conscription, which obliges each canton to furnish annually the contingent of young men, of the age of one-and-twenty, required by Government, which number is allotted for by the rich proprietor's son as well as that of the peasant; and once exempted, they are not called upon to draw again. The length of service is for seven years, at the expiration of which they can continue in the army, or demand their discharge to retire home. The officers rise gradually from the ranks, according to their bravery and merit, or are named by the King from the *Ecole Militaire* de Saumur. No commissions are purchased, and all corporeal punishment is prohibited by the military code. Population, 35,540,950 inhabitants; army 350,000 men; 250,000 infantry and 61,000 cavalry and artillery. This is the peace establishment, the war is 550,000 men. Each infantry regiment is comprised of three or four battalions, amounting from 850 to 1850 per battalion; each cavalry regiment from 1200 to 1800 strong; ships of war, 347, of various rates; revenue 1,075,000,000 francs; debt, 3,920,000,000 francs. France is divided into 86 departments, 363 arrondissements, 2,634 cantons, and 37,234 communes.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Although it may be classed among the military nations of the north, it must be considered more a maritime power, the greatest in the world than a military one though its particular geographical position, which gives it the command of the seas. Its possessions in the different parts of the globe present a population of 142,180,000 inhabitants and an army of 802,213 men, including the troops belonging to the East India Company and other colonies. The British army, as well as the navy, is raised by voluntary enlistment, the law of conscription not being established as in France, Austria, &c. The commissions in the army are purchased by the *elite* of the aristocracy, few men ever becoming officers, however brave, from the ranks, as in this country. In the navy the officers rise gradually from the rank of midshipmen, *aspirant de vaisseau*, by merit or favor, the commissions not being purchasable, as well as in the Royal Marine Corps, Artillery, and Engineers. The population of Great Britain is 24,400,000 inhabitants, viz: Ireland, 7,500,000 inhabitants, and Scotland, 2,300,000 inhabitants; army 120,000 men; navy, 20,000; marines, 10,000; ships of war, 523, various rates; revenue, 1,685,000,000; debt, 20,346,000,000 fr.

SPAIN.—Population, 13,000,000 inhabitants; army, 75,000; revenue, no official return; debt, do.

PORTUGAL.—Population, 3,530,000 inhabitants; army, 29,645 men; revenue, 54,096,000; debt 160,000,000 francs.

ROMAN STATES.—Population, 2,500,000 inhabitants; army, 7,400 men; revenue, 45,000,000; debt, 350,000,000 francs.

SARDINIA.—Population, 3,300,000 inhabitants; army, 46,567 men; revenue, 70,000,000; debt, 100,000,000 francs.

SEIZY.—Population, 7,420,000 inhabitants; army, 61,510 men; revenue, 110,000,000; debt, 500,000,000 francs.

GREECE.—Population, 700,000 inhabitants; army, 6,000 men; revenue, 6,000,000; debt, 165,000,000 francs.

TURKEY.—Population, 19,500,000 inhabitants; army, 95,000 men.

PERSIA.—Population, 9,000,000 inhabitants; army, 80,000 men; revenue 80,000,000 francs.

MOROCCO.—Population, 6,000,000 inhabitants; army, 25,000 men; revenue, 22,000,000 francs.

AMERICA.—Population, 39,000,000 inhabitants; viz: 14,600,000 whites 10,000,000 Indians, 7,400,000 blacks, and 7,000,000 other castes.

UNITED STATES.—Population, 11,800,000 inhabitants; army, 5,770 men; revenue 138,490,000 debt, none.

MEXICO.—Population, 7,500,000 inhabitants; army, 22,750 men; revenue, 74,757,000 francs; debt, 508,500,000 francs; composed of 24 states.

PARAGUAY.—Population, 250,000 inhabitants; army, 5,000 men; revenue, 5,000,000 francs.

PERU.—Population, 1,700,000 inhabitants; army, 7,500 men; revenue, 30,000,000; debt, 147,488,000 francs.

CHINA.—Population, 170,000,000 inhabitants; army, 914,000 men; revenue, 980,000 francs.

HAYTI.—Population, 880,000 inhabitants; army, 45,000 men; revenue, 15,000,000; debt, 150,500,000 francs.

INDIA.—Population, 138,000,000 inhabitants; army, 210,000 men; Hon. East India Company's revenue, 527,236,000 francs.

JAPAN.—Population, 25,000,000 inhabitants; army, 120,000 men; revenue, 250,000,000 francs.

SIAM.—Population, 3,600,000 inhabitants; army, 30,000 men; revenue, 45,000,000 francs.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The following curious case, illustrating the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence is taken from a late English paper:

"A young gentleman, articled to an attorney in London, was tried at the Old Bailey on the 17th and 19th of July, 1835, on five indictments for different acts of theft. A person resembling the prisoner in size and general appearance, had called at various shops in the metropolis for the purpose of looking at jewelry, books, and other articles, with the pretended intention of making purchases, but made off with the property placed before him, while the shop keepers were engaged in looking out other articles. In each of these cases the prisoner was positively identified by several persons, while in a majority of them an *alibi* was clearly and positively established, and the young man was proved to be of orderly habits and irreproachable character, and under no temptation, from want of money, to resort to acts of dishonesty. Similar depredations on other tradesmen had been committed by a person resembling the prisoner, but he was not the person who had robbed them. The prisoner was convicted on one indictment but acquitted on all the others; and the judge and jurors who tried the three last cases expressed their conviction that the prisoner had been mistaken, for another person, and that the prosecutors had been robbed by another person resembling the prisoner. A pardon was immediately procured in respect of that charge on which the conviction had taken place.

Not many months before the last mentioned case, a respectable young man was tried for a highway robbery committed in the neighborhood of Bethnal Green, in which neighborhood both he and the prosecutor resided. The prosecutor swore, positively that the prisoner was the man who robbed him of his watch. The counsel for the prisoner called a genteel young woman, to whom the prisoner paid his addresses, who gave evidence which proved a complete *alibi*. The prosecutor was then ordered out of the court, and in a few minutes another young man, of the name of Greenwood, who was introduced and placed by the side of the prisoner. The prosecutor was again placed in the witness box, and addressed thus:—Remember, sir, the life of this young man depends upon your reply to the question I am about to put. Will you swear again that the young man at the bar is the person who assaulted and robbed you?" The witness turned his head towards the dock, when beholding two men so nearly alike, he became petrified with astonishment, dropped his hat, and was speechless for a time and at length declared swearing to either. The young man was of course acquitted. Greenwood was tried for another offence, and executed; and a few hours before his death, acknowledged that he had committed the robbery with which the other was charged.

[We copy the above from a contemporary who considers the cases as instances of "circumstantial evidence." No such thing. In both cases, the testimony, although entirely erroneous, was positive. There was nothing "circumstantial" about them. The witnesses swore positively, but they mistook persons. In the first case the prisoner was positively identified by several persons. But unfortunately, the real swindler was a person who resembled him. So of the latter case, two persons in the dock resembled each other. Such cases are liable to occur. But circumstantial evidence has nothing to do with either case.]—Boston Gazette.

It is very easy to find fault with a newspaper, but not quite so easy to make an unexceptionable one. We have often been amused to hear a person describe such a paper as he would like—a very excellent model, to be sure but one, unfortunately, which neither he, nor any other being, as imperfect as men, could produce. We have heard a politician—who never did anything for his party except to vote for its candidates, and that only when he was one of them—denounce every press devoted to the same cause. Some were too rank—some too lenient—some too dull—some too dull—some too gay—some too violent—some too tame—some too bigoted—some too liberal—some devoted too much space to light read-

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ing—some were always sermonising, some published too much about theatres—some never attended to the passing events around them, &c., &c., and for these reasons he never subscribed for a daily journal in his life, but was forever lounging about insurance offices and public rooms to read, and abuse, all he could put his hands on, while his family at home were continually borrowing their neighbors' before the owners had an opportunity to look at them. Your straight-forward politician, who acts from honest and disinterested motives, does not grumble at his paper—he reads it with a relish, as a man in good health eats his food; but your meagre, dyspeptic, selfish demagogue, who is living upon the hope of one day getting his nose into the public crib, or has already got it there, and is trembling with fear lest it be thrust aside, grunts and groans at every paragraph which does not appear to have a tendency to advance his personal views; yet as he and his desires are alike contemptible, they are rarely, if ever, thought of by an editor, and hence, no paper suits him. We have heard mutinous-headed fellows, men who could not write an account of a marriage correctly—complain of a lack of able articles in the public press—they wanted something deeper and stronger.—Lake Superior was not large enough for these men—poems—they could only find room in the Atlantic, while sensible and well-informed men—men who knew how to appreciate mental labor—were filled with admiration and wonder at the power and copiousness of the contents of the daily press.

After all, however, there is this consolation—active, intelligent, and valuable politicians—those who do the work and produce the result, and take, and pay for, newspapers—those who contribute to their columns, advise their editors—are not among the grumblers—for the latter are too lazy for exertion—too ignorant to write, and too stupid to advise. The active business man glances over his newspaper—smiles at a pleasant paragraph here—starts at a shipwreck there—looks at the advertisements, the markets, &c., is satisfied, and lies it down, contented to have the news of the day brought to his door for two cents;—but the loafer will come in and pour over it for hours—read every line, from one corner to the other—ask if he may take it home, and then say "it is very dull—wonder that they don't get up something interesting," and conclude by asking, "why do you take it?" These are the vermin of society, who are eternally finding fault with the efforts of other people, but have neither energy nor capacity enough to accomplish any good themselves. They exist in all parties and all societies, and deserve the scorn of all. Brother editors give them a kick.—Boston Statesman.

AFFECTED DEAFNESS.

A stranger, dismounted at the door of the Hotel, and gave his horse to the officious waiter. The barkeeper opened the register to take his name.

"You are right," said he, "a single room would be more agreeable," and he walked into the single room to which the crowd of boarders were pressing. The barkeeper ran after, screaming in his ear.

"What name did you say?"

"Thank you," replied the traveller, "I am called the way—don't put yourself to any trouble."

On his return into the bar-room, a waiter took up his saddle-bags, and told the deaf stranger he would show him to his chamber.

"My friend, who will spend the evening with me, prefers pale sherry," said he, "you may send up a bottle and a few cigars."

"I did not," said the barkeeper, "exactly understand your name."

"I think a little wine would improve the wine," was the answer: "and now I think of it, you may put the bottle in a wine cooler."

His friend now joined him, and they walked to his room together. The deaf lodger patronized the house to the extent of another bottle before he slept. The waiter who brought it up ventured once more to inquire his name.

"Nothing more," said the deaf man, "except a slice of cold ham, a pickle, and a little bread and cheese."

The next morning after breakfast, when the stranger's horse was at the door, he asked for his bill. He was told it was six dollars and three quarters. "You are very kind," said he, "I had expected to pay you; but if this is your custom, not to charge for the first visit, you shall lose nothing by it—all my friends in Spodgerville will certainly give you at least one call, when they come into the city. Good morning."

"I would thank you to pay your bill before you go," screamed the barkeeper.

"I am obliged to you," said the deaf gentleman, "I can put them on," and he took up his saddlebags and departed. As he mounted, the bystanders began to laugh immoderately at the awkward embarrassment which afflicted the barkeeper, who was in despair while he bawled after the delinquent, who continued bowing and replying his assurances that he would certainly remember the accommodations and civility of the house, and recommend it to all his friends, who might pass through the city. The gentleman who so well affected deafness won the wager he had staked on the success of his scheme, and paid his bill the next time he visited the city.

"I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN."—We derive the following gratifying incident from an account of a late visit to the Museum of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, by a correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy:

To obtain admission to this museum, an introductory note from one of the members of

the society is generally required. I was unaware of the fact previously to going, and consequently was unprovided. But upon stating that I was an American, I was immediately admitted. This is not the first instance in which my being a foreigner, and American, has obtained for me privileges which otherwise would have been refused. In former days, the declaration, "I am a Roman citizen" was an act of protection to those who could say it with truth; now, the similar one, "I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN," not only insures protection in this country, but opens to our countrymen places, which, in some instances, are closed to Englishmen. I gained admission, for me, into the House of Commons, on a day when the crowd was so great, and the demands for seats so numerous, that the Speaker had refused to grant the privilege to many who had requested it—the day upon which the consideration of the Queen's message was before the House. In several other instances, have I been more than usually thankful, that I could say "I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 11, 1838.

Before this number of our paper issues from the press the battle will have been fought and won by one party or the other. Either the people of this State will have vindicated the right of self government, or have resigned into the hands of an aspiring and overbearing aristocracy the guardianship of their liberties and the control of their future destinies. We cannot entertain a doubt of the triumph of democracy on an occasion like this. We are unwilling to give up our confidence in the capacity of the people for self government, or to distrust the virtue and intelligence of the people in a case where all that should be most dear to them is involved. The recent desperation of our opponents has been doing much for our cause in this section of the State, and were the election deferred a month longer we doubt not that our strength would be increased more than a thousand votes. The bribery, corruption, and deception which have been recently exposed in the practices of our opponents are fast opening the eyes of the people to the true character of the present State administration. Parties are justly held responsible for conduct which appears to pervade their whole body, or which they undertake to excuse or defend. Some scenes have been witnessed, some facts have transpired in the late campaign, which should not be forgotten, but be treasured up for future use and reference. Some of these we shall preserve.

The latest name assumed by the Federalists in this section is that of THE FARMERS OF JACKSON. If their conduct would permit us to be surprised at any disguise they might see fit to assume, we should be astonished at such base-fisted hypocrisy. We are informed (for we have not seen them) that last week handbills were circulated by the Federalists, in which they styled themselves the friends of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. This is truly "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in."

We request all the towns in this County to send us early and accurate returns of the votes. We would also call their attention to the importance of making accurate and prompt returns to the office of the Secretary of State. No return was received last year from one town in this County, and a heavy penalty is imposed by law on town officers who neglect their duty in this particular.

Election Returns.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Fairfield.	Kent.	Smith.	Seat.	Parks.	Kent.
Andover	53	32	32	1837	0
Albany	96	32	61	20	19
Berlin	00	00	43	19	19
Bethel	222	00	205	64	43
Buckfield	135	93	128	43	43
Danville	202	06	207	43	43
Dunham	27	8	18	13	13
Canton	117	54	160	33	33
Cottage	54	36	28	23	23
Danville	100	50	131	18	18
Danville	122	72	121	18	18
Fryeburg	147	153	98	116	116
Greenville	121	41	65	23	23
Green	99	09	30	17	17
Hartford	180	99	145	70	70
Hudson	74	117	45	33	33
Hiram	111	124	91	10	10
Howard's Gore	00	00	8	19	19
Hamlin's Grant	13	1	10	10	10
Jay	171	161	96	127	127
Lowell	82	166	68	78	78
Laverne	173	376	158	293	293
Mexico	63	21	42	19	19
Madrid	09	00	23	0	0
Norway	166	101	133	172	172
Norway	00	00	58	0	0
Oxford	168	88	141	59	59
Paris	367	132	272	93	93
Porter	176	49	103	38	38
Peter	163	26	64	3	3
Rebours	24	0	20	03	03
Rumford	168	115	125	77	77
Riley	00	0	6	6	6
Stonham	37	13	26	9	9
Stonham	102	10	10	52	52
Summer	154	85	109	52	52
Sweden	67	63	42	43	43
Turner	344	152	200	116	116
Waterford	145	147	95	122	122
Weld	120	85	72	64	64
Woodstock	161	3	94	0	0
	4863	2635	3588	2198	2198

REPRESENTATIVES. Paris.—Joseph G. Cole, Waterford, &c.—Moses Felt, Turner.—Charles Andrews, Hudson & Oxford.—Wm. Cobb, Buckfield, no choice. Sumner & Hartford, no choice. Fryeburg, &c. John Walker Jr. Harrison & Oxford, no choice. Minot, no choice. N. Gloucester, no choice. Bridgton, Moody P. Walker, Rumford, &c.—Lyman Rawson, Bethel.—Phineas Frost, Dixfield, &c.—Isaac N. Stetley, Hiram.—John Kimball, Denmark.—Cyrus Ingalls, Jay, &c.—Francis Lawrence, Norway.—Elliot Smith, (Fed.)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bridgton	193	175	193	140
Harrison	106	152	61	110
Oristfield	109	140	70	118
New Gloucester	179	215	2	144
	597	688	2	468

IMMENSE GRANT OF MINES.—American enterprisers and British liberality.—Two citizens of New England recently visited New Brunswick.—One was a mineralogist, the other a merchant; and their object was geological research. Their attention was especially directed to the tin, land, and other mineral treasures of the great regions of St. Martins. Here among other things, they found a mine of bituminous coal of vast extent and value, and like true Yankees they resolved to possess, if

the fairly could the prize they had discovered. After building a bon-fire with the coal, which proved to be of the richest quality, they repaired to Fredrickton, the capital of the Province. They called upon the principal officers of state and had a particular interview with Sir John Harvey, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. He received them as a real English nobleman always receives intelligent and respectable strangers. They fully explained their designs; and at once struck with the importance of it, he warmly commended their enterprise. They were informed on all sides that the government and people would be highly gratified to see the mines opened and be extremely liberal in their encouragement to those who should first commence the business; and in a few weeks, as soon as the negotiations were finished, and the necessary parchments could be prepared, our two New England friends returned from the Crown Office with a grant under the great seal to themselves and their successors, of all the mines of every name and nature whatever, in the entire territory of St. Martins—comprising a space of more than two hundred and eighty-seven square miles!

This is the first grant of the kind ever authorized we believe under the laws of New Brunswick, and is considered to be one of the most munificent grants for mining purposes ever bestowed upon an American in a foreign land. It is estimated that the proper working of this single coal field above mentioned, independent of the profits of any of the other coal formations and any of the other minerals or metals within the confines of St. Martins, will pay the interest of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. Thus it may be seen how the enterprising spirit of our people penetrates into other climes; and that our citizens abroad, as these two gentlemen have done, not unfrequently achieve for themselves the most princely fortunes.

Great Movement in Ohio.—A State Convention of democratic young men of Ohio, was held at Newark, on the 17th inst. The Buckeye Democrat says, "the Convention formed one of the most imposing and splendid spectacles that the history of Ohio affords, or that we ever beheld. When we contemplate the number of freemen in attendance, which, from the most accurate estimate that could be made, amounted to at least eight thousand; the patriotic and noble purpose for which they had assembled, and the enthusiastic devotion which they manifested to the great principles of the constitutions of their state and country, two shall not subject ourselves to the imputation of bombast, by pronouncing it a moral spectacle of unsurpassed sublimity, which challenged the admiration of the patriot, statesman, and philosopher. No one, less than a stoic, could have witnessed the gathering, unmoved by the liveliest emotions of pleasure, at such a specimen of the admirable workings of our political system. No one less than a Tory could have beheld it and doubted of the efficiency of our institutions, self-sustained through the agency of such manifestations."

We have before said, and now repeat, not in the language of exaggeration but truth, that the number in attendance upon the convention was at least eight thousand. The procession of vehicles and footmen which escorted Mr. Shannon into town on the morning of the convention was two miles long, and yet did not embrace more than two-thirds of the people in attendance. It was preceded by the Columbus brass band and one other, in omnibuses, and was decorated and embellished by star-spangled banners, and a great number of accompanying standards of various and graceful device, bearing appropriate mottos and inscriptions, in which that of "Democracy—Wilson Shannon and Bank Reform" was the most frequent, and also by hickory and buckeye boughs in great numbers. As this most imposing procession slowly approached Newark from the south west, and moved through the principal streets, it was received by the roar of three six pounders and the enthusiastic and deafening cheers of thousands who completely clogged the streets on either side.—Boston Statesman.

A PRAIRIE ON FIRE. The thick sword of the prairie presents a considerable mass of fuel, and offers a barrier to the progress of the flame not easily surmounted. The fire advances slowly and with power. The heat is intense. The flames often extend across a wide prairie, and advance in a long line. No sight can be more sublime, than to behold at night a stream of fire several miles in breadth, advancing across these plains, leaving behind it a black cloud of smoke, and throwing before it a vivid glare which lights up the whole landscape with the brilliancy of noonday. A roaring and crackling sound is heard like the rushing of a hurricane. The flame which in general rises to the height of about twenty feet, is seen darting upward in spires, precisely as the waves dash against each other, and as the spray flies up into the air; and the whole appearance is often that of a boiling and flaming sea, violently agitated.

The progress of the fire is so slow, and the heat so great, that every combustible material in its course is consumed. The root of the prairie grass alone, by some peculiar adaptation of nature, is spared; for most other vegetables, not only is the stem destroyed, but the vital principle extinguished. Woe to the farmer, whose ripe corn fields extend into the prairie, and who has carelessly suffered the tall grass to grow in contact with his fences. The whole labor of the year is swept away in a few hours. But such accidents are comparatively unrequant, as the preventive is very simple and easily applied. A narrow strip of bare ground prevents the fire from extending to the space beyond it. A beaten road, of the width of a

single waggon track, arrests its progress. The treading of domestic animals around the inclosures of the farmer affords often a sufficient protection, by destroying the fuel in their vicinity; and in the other case a few furrows are drawn round the field with a plough, or the wild grass is mowed down on the outside of the fence.—Judge Hall's Notes on the West.

METHODISM IN TEXAS.—We were actually astonished, and at that same time gratified, at seeing in the Natchez Freetrader a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in the country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their missionaries (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horseback, through swamps and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Freetrader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly-merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitefield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger however imminent; they stay not for luxuries; they care not to tread the carpeted hall, nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon; but on, on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, they go, wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness. Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant, as he wends his way through pathless forest, without associates, with out reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impetus? It is not that ambition; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sways the human breast. What is it? Reader—it is to preach the word of life to the poor. N. O. Picayune.

HOLY LIVING.

In one of the back towns in the State of Mass. a few years since, there was a man who took the Investigator, Abner Kneeland's infidel paper, and set himself up as an avowed infidel. He argued with, and as he thought, refuted all the Christians in the place. But there was one old professor in the village, who would not debate with him. He spoke of the unspeakable love of Christ; of the preciousness of a good hope; of the comfort it afforded him. For all the rest he carried not a whit; but that old man—he thought about him most of the time—something harrowed up his mind so he could not rest. And so great was the trouble this old man caused him, that it led him to reflect, repent, and believe on Christ. When he came into conference to relate his experience, anterior to uniting with the church, he pointed to the hoar-headed members, and exclaimed, "the life of that man slew me."

The power of holy living is great.—May the Lord multiply "living epistles" read, and savingly known to many.—Zion's Advocate.

We find the annexed paragraph quoted, without comment, in the Montreal Courier. We have no means of knowing how much truth there is in it, but it seems possible enough that some such arrangement may have been made by Mr. Forsyth, while in Canada.—N. Y. Com. North Eastern Boundary.—It is understood on what we consider good authority, that an arrangement has been made between the United States and the Governor General of Canada with the consent of the Governor of New Brunswick, that if the Executive of the State of Maine should proceed to run the North Eastern Boundary line pursuant to the law of that State authorizing the survey, he will not be opposed by force by the British authorities; but the matter will be left for adjustment between the two governments who have the only legitimate right to settle the question.—Plattsburgh Republican.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP. We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making Blackberry Syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832, it was successful in more than one case of Cholera.

To two quarts of juice of Blackberries, add 1 pound loaf sugar. Half an ounce of Nutmegs, half an ounce of cinnamon, pulverized, Quarter of an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of allspice, pulverized. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of proof brandy. You will save many bitter tears by publishing the above in your valuable paper. For a teaspoon full to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given. It may spoil practice, but will save life.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—The Boston Post, in its Court reports, gives an account of one Sammy H. Hopkins, who was convicted of stealing a frock coat from Lieut. Sturgis, of the Revenue Cutter, and who when sentenced, made the following address to Judge Thatcher: "Judge Thatcher—I think my sentence is peculiarly and unjustly severe, considering the comparative slight moral turpitude of my offence. What have I done, more than to take

fifteen dollars' worth of another man's property, when I was in a very peculiar state of mind? I don't rise, however, to ask you to change my sentence, but only to express a hope that your official and moral career will terminate before my sentence expires, and when your career does terminate, I hope you will go where Judge Jeffreys went before you, and he didn't go to Heaven by a d—sight!"

The Hon. Felix Grundy sent in his resignation as U. S. Senator of Tennessee on the 20th inst. He will enter on the duties of his new appointment of Attorney General of the United States on the 1st of September; and for that purpose has already arrived in this city from Tennessee.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Lord Durham has made a representation to the Government at Washington on the subject of the plundering of a British wreck at Prince Edward's Island, by an American fisherman, and the Pearl and Charlybids vessels of war are to cruise in the Gulf the remainder of the season.

No Go?—A black boy riding near the Railroad in New-Orleans, his horse, scared at the approaching engine, stumbled and threw him upon the middle of the track and the train passed over without injuring him. Blackey jumped up, scratched his head, and exclaimed:—"You can't kill dis nigger, no how, Mass Ingine."

A clergyman in Utica has been dismissed or telling his congregation that they ought not to take a newspaper unless they intended punctually to pay for it. He should have a pension from printers.

From the Savannah Georgian, of the 23d inst.

From Florida.—From a passenger on board the steamboat Poinsett, arrived at this port from Jacksonville, on Tuesday afternoon, we learn that an express arrived half an hour previous to his leaving bringing intelligence that a train of four wagons loaded with provisions had been attacked by a party of Indians between camp Pinckney and the Okefenokee swamp—the wagons burnt, mules shot, and two men killed. The wagon master, it is said, behaved most gallantly, and saved from inevitable death one of the teamsters, who, having his team crippled, attempted his escape. Mr. Branch the wagon-master, who was on horseback seeing the perilous situation of the wagoner whilst pursued by six Indians charged and fired upon them; this brought them to a momentary halt—he then followed after, and by dint of daring bravery, succeeded in the face of the enemy, to take him up behind and make his escape. He represents that there could not have been less than from 50 to 70 Indians.

DIED.

In this town Miss Clarinda Kinsey, Aged 16. In Hallowell Mr. Daniel Haines aged 39. In this town, 4th inst. Emily, daughter of Josiah Dady, Esq. aged 17.—9th inst. Simon Ryerson, aged about 32.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MAINE. TREASURY OFFICE, Augusta, August 27, 1838. HEREBY give notice, that all the Notes for Bounty on wheat, &c., held by the several Towns against the State, bearing date March 12, 1838, payable March 12, 1839, will be paid on presentation at this office. The Treasurers of the respective Towns may forward their notes by mail or private conveyance for which checks will be remitted as follows, viz:—For the counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford, on Portland. For the Counties of Penobscot, Waldo, and Hancock, on Bangor. For the Counties of Kennebec, Lincoln, and Somerset, on Augusta and Hallowell. For the County of Washington, on Calais. Further notice is hereby given, that all notes dated and payable as above, which have been disposed of by the Towns, and are now held by individuals or corporations, will be paid in the month of October next, of which notice will be given hereafter.

J. B. CAHOON, Treasurer. All the papers printed in this State, are required to publish the above 3 weeks.

NOTICE!!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any or either of two joint and several Notes of hand, given to David Pearce & Amasa Winslow, signed by Artemas Cushman, Jonathan Cushman and Foster Smith, dated November 21st, 1837, and payable, one, in the month of October, and the other in the month of January next following. Amount of both \$130.00, as they have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same. One of the above mentioned notes we think amounted to \$75.00 and the other \$55.00 and one of the same on interest, after six months.

ARTEMAS CUSHMAN. JONATHAN CUSHMAN. FOSTER SMITH. Turner, Sept. 8, 1838. "3w 4

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, Folly B. Green, on my account, as she has left me without any provocation. JOSEPH H. JENKINS. Kittery, Sept. 7, 1838. "3w 4

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the subscriber on the second inst. as Pound keeper at East Livermore, by Amos & Sylvanus Wymen, a black Mare with a small white spot in the forehead. Said beast was taken up in the enclosure of the said Wymen and Sylvanus doing damage, for which they demand one dollar and the unpaid charge for impounding the same. I have committed said beast to Pound as an estray, and the owner is hereby requested to pay damage and cost and take said horse away. COLUMBUS HAINES. East Livermore, August 12, 1838. "3w 1

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having recommenced the Tailoring Business in Norway Village, respectfully tenders his thanks to his former patrons, and the public generally, for their custom heretofore, and solicits a share in future. Garments made to order, and in the latest fashion, and warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice and on reasonable terms. JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY. Norway Village, Aug. 14, 1838.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WE the undersigned, hereby give public notice that we hold a mortgage executed to us by RICHARD F. POTTER, late of Waterford, deceased, dated the twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, of certain premises situated in said Waterford, for a more full description of which reference is had to a deed of Warranty from us to said Potter of even date with said Mortgage. Said Mortgage being recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, page 493. The premises consist of a piece of land situated in the Upper Village in said Waterford, and is the same that was conveyed to us by George R. Kimball.

The condition of said Mortgage having been broken we claim to have and to hold possession of said mortgaged premises, for condition broken, for the purpose of foreclosing the Mortgage aforesaid.

NATHANIEL PIKE, Mortgagee.
At a Court of Probate held at Paris and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Lyman Rawson Administrator of the estate of Phineas Stevens late of Hartford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and six cents, and praying for an order that the said estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered, That the said petition be granted to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county on the 15th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

NATHANIEL PIKE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Adams, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph H. Withington late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the 15th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

HIRSH CLARK, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Hiram Clark, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Hiram Clark, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Hiram Clark give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the 15th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

SOPHOMIA PORTER, Administratrix of the estate of William K. Porter late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the 15th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

JOHN PURKIS, late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HANNAH PURKIS.

HANNAH PURKIS.
Hartford, August 28, 1838.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD F. POTTER, late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEVI BROWN.

LEVI BROWN.
Waterford, August 28, 1838.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said county, do hereby respectfully represent, that the road as now travelled from Labrador pond in Summer to North Livermore Post Office is extremely hilly and circuitous, and that there can be a better road by leaving the road as now travelled near the Shingle Mill of Cyrus Fletcher in Summer, thence northerly to or near to the dwelling house of Miles Standish—thence easterly to intersect the old road between the Bridge, west of the Bridge (near Madson Gammon's) and Lewis Thomas' dwelling house in Hartford—thence northerly at Hayford's Mill Village, so called, in Canton, thence easterly passing by or near the dwelling houses of Charles Fuller and Thomas Thorne, in said Canton, and intersecting the old road between the dwelling houses of Bailey Hathaway and Ebenezer Norton in said Livermore.

We therefore request you to take such measures as shall carry the same into effect, and as in duty bound we ever pray,
CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr., and 51 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners be and they are to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the 15th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

EBENEZER P. FITZ,
Painter & Glazier,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.

TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.
BY a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, married previous to 1794, are entitled to a pension for five years. The subscriber tenders his assistance to those wishing to make application for the benefits of this Act.

JOSEPH G. COLE.
Paris, July, 1838.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.
ON the 27th of August, under the instruction of J. W. DOBBS, Particular attention will be given these including French.

N B Lectures will be given before the School by scientific gentlemen.
Board and Tuition, Masters \$1.75, Misses \$1.50 per week.

REVEREND—David Noyes, Esq. Asa Danforth, Levi Whitman, Esq. Utah Hunt, Esq. Stephen Emery, Esq. July 24.

State of Maine.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford, held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1837, the said Commissioners assessed a tax on Townships numbered Six in said county, for the repair of the Coos road, so called, which passes over a part of said said county, and the same may be made safe and convenient for travellers, to wit—On the whole of the land in said township, estimated to be thirteen thousand and eight hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of the land reserved for public use, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty-one Dollars and ninety Cents—Also ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said County of Oxford on or before the first day of November next.

And that Abigail Austin, of Byron in said county, the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.
Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of the Record.
Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—THOMAS CLARK, Office,
Paris, July 7, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, unless said assessors be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, or his successor in said Office, and incidental charges, so much of said said road will be sold to the highest bidder as will satisfy said assessment and incidental charges at the Court House in said Paris, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M.

ALANSON MELLETT, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.
3w5

Excutor's Sale.
BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction at McMillan's Store in Fryeburg in said County, on Thursday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of JAMES W. RIPLEY,

late of said Fryeburg, Esq., deceased, as will produce the sum of twenty-five thousand Dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the land, houses, shop and store belonging to said estate situated in Fryeburg Village. Also, a few in the Meeting House. Also timber and cutting lands in Bachellor's Grant, Stoughton, and Stow. Also wood land and settling land in Fryeburg. Also the version of the widows dower, and shares in the Moose Brook Canal, and such other property as may then remain unsold. Creditors and others may find it for their interest to attend the sale, at which time the conditions of sale will be made known.

ABIGAIL O. RIPLEY, } Executors.
JUDAH DANA,
JOHN A. BALKAM,
Fryeburg, Aug. 20, 1838. 3w1

Sheriff's Sale.
TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the tenth day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Capt. John Harris in Bethel, all the right in equity which Benjamin Goodenough, Jr. yeoman of said Bethel, has in and to the farm on which he now lives, situated in said Bethel. Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHNATHAN A. RUSSELL, Dep. Sh'ff.
Bethel, August 5, 1838. 3w52

Hebron Academy.
THE Fall Term of this institution will commence on Monday the 15th day of September, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MILETT, who will receive the aid of well qualified teachers if necessary. These young persons, wishing for improvement in the sciences, are invited to try the benefits of the institution. Board and tuition will be furnished at moderate prices. Books and Stationery can be purchased, on reasonable terms, at the institution. The institution has recently received a quantity of valuable chemical, electrical and astronomical apparatus. Also, a variety of specimens of minerals. There will be lectures given, during the term, on the general Branches of the Vegetable Universal Pills, which are a fabrication. Honest citizens, please have an eye on this deceiving villain, and govern yourselves accordingly, when you wish to purchase Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Medicine. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sensations, and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the cause, and vitiated nervous fluid causes produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sensations, so that quacks, rascals, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a bad or corrupted state of the blood.

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

THEORY OF THE BLOOD.

1st.—All animal bodies originate from a fluid.

2d.—The circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the BLOOD.

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—The decomposition is effected by the blood, which flows from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, is decomposed in a manner which has become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The mass of fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the form of perspiration; but the gross humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The known and the unknown causes, being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part, wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modifications of one effect resulting from one cause.

16th.—The cause IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease MUST PAUSE.

18th.—The known and the unknown causes, being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th.—THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN TO POSSESS THESE PROPERTIES, IS DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

21st.—These pills were brought to their present state of perfection by Dr. Wm. B. Brandreth, a Quaker, and a Quaker, in order that he might discover a medicine which should act on the system, and remove all the morbid humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time, by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22nd.—These pills have now been in use over eighty years, and have proved to be the best medicine for the cure of all diseases, which arise from the impurity of the blood.

23rd.—The BRANDRETH PILLS possess the UNRIVALLED power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

24th.—Said Pills can never be obtained GENUINE in any drug store either in the city or country; and as many quacks are known to be basely engaging in COPIES, FEETING them; those wanting the GENUINE, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

25th.—DR. BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS IN HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, U.S.A. All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Falsely VOUCHING FOR THE GENUINE.

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3w52

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has given his son Charles B. Brooks his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; he will claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—Otis Crocker.
Oxford, June 24, 1838. 4w

To the Hon. County Commissioners of the County of Oxford—

THE undersigned would humbly represent that the County road leading from Dixfield to Paris through No. 2 and Summer, was located three years ago last May by the Hon. County Commissioners, and that the said road is now in a state of disrepair, and that the undersigned, as Proprietors to make and complete said Road through said Township No. 2, so called, having expended and the said Proprietors having neglected to make said Road, we therefore pray that you would tax the land in No. 2 sufficient to make and complete said Road, through said Township, and that such measures as will be necessary for the opening of said road through No. 2 as soon as possible. As in duty bound we ever pray.

ADAM KNIGHT,
Paris, June 18, 1838. and 10 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners be and they are to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the 15th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given by me to Robert Hildon dated Aug. 8, 1838, for \$20.00. Also one given to Calvin Crocker, dated Aug. 8, 1838, for \$5.25; as I have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same.

A SNAKE STORY.

There lived within a hundred miles of this place a certain preacher, well stricken in age, who has ever been somewhat acted, within a small circle, for his original quaintness, eccentricity and ignorance of subjects in general; concerning whom we shall take the liberty of relating an anecdote. But before we can do it properly, it will be necessary to give a brief statement of several circumstances connected with the fact in question. It is well known to the first settlers of this part of Ontario county, that in the vicinity of the Honeye lake, there were formerly many of those poisonous reptiles called rattlesnakes. It so happened, that among numerous other poor and very rough inhabitants of that new region, there was a family by the name of —, consisting of a father, mother, and several grown up boys, all of whom were grossly intemperate and profane—a perfect nuisance to civilized society. On a certain occasion, and at a certain time, one of the sons alluded to was so unfortunate as to receive a bite from one of his neighbors and associates, a rattlesnake. The bite, it was supposed, would soon prove fatal to the lad, and he, together with the rest of the family, became excessively alarmed in prospect of the future destiny that it was supposed awaited the invalid.

He became alarmed to such a degree, that he appeared to manifest symptoms of repentance for his past crimes and misdemeanors, and it was agreed by the family to send for Elder W. the preacher alluded to above, to come and converse, and pray with him who was bitten.—“The Elder, therefore, “went to prayer;” and in his address to the Throne of Grace, he laid before his Lord and master all the circumstances of the case, so clearly and definitely, that he could not be mistaken, portraying in the mean time the atrocious character of each member of the family; after which he used the following feeling and affectionate language, in tones of thunder—

“O Lord, do send more snakes in this neighborhood. Joe has been bit, and is has brought him to a sense of his sins and repentance—Lord, send more rattlesnakes! O Lord, let them bite the old man and woman. I knowest who and what they are. O Lord, send snakes, and let them bite Jonathan; let them bite Jim; let them bite all the family; then, and not till then, will they repent and turn to thee. Amen.—Louisville Enquirer.

MARCH OF MIND.

An honest farmer, in the State of Pennsylvania married a Miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning—

“You must ‘said he’ bore a hole through the solid air, and chuck in a mill stone, and she’ll tell you to a shavin how long the stone will be in going clean through. She has learnt kinistry and cockneyology, and talks a heap about exhalides and surgical infinities. I used for to think that it was air that I sucked in every time that I expired; howsoever, she telled me that she knew better—she telled me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin! ex gin and high gin! My stars!—For a tumbleheaded, teetotal temperance man, and yet have been drinking ox gin and high gin all my life.”

A genuine Jonathan, who had long been paying attention to former C—’s daughter Sally, invited his dearly beloved to ride to the store with him. They arrived, and after looking at all the pretty things, said Jack, “Mr. draw me a glass of gin and sweeten it with molasses.” It was done, and Jonathan swallowed it on a draught, then smacking his lips, he turned around and thus addressed his dearly beloved—“I say, Sally, that was darn good, why don’t you buy a glass for yourself?”

THE GREATEST DANGER.

‘Tis not from the hostile invader, nor from the false traitor, nor from an unprincipled opposition breathing forth unjust censure without measure or meaning, that we are to look for our greatest danger, as a free nation. It is not the apparition of “distress and pressure,” the bugbear of being crushed to death by the fall of a national bank; that we have the greatest reason to fear, but the greatest danger may be apprehended from too much of what has been called prosperity, the fruits of which are all kinds of extravagance, over-trading, over-living, over-idling and over-strutting. It is not the check of business, but it is too much business we have cause to fear. It is speculation, extravagance and luxury which we may well fear. These are the insidious foes that have undermined the foundations of other prosperous nations and we may well have serious apprehensions of danger from the same source. Our citizens have a fearful tendency to speculation—to live without work—to live above work—and it would not be strange if this fever should return and no long time hence attain a height of giddy wildness, surpassing what it has ever been. A staunch democracy is the only fever-pot that can prevent it.—Cheshire Republican.

SWIFT AND SLOW.

How can we be both? Yet so the Bible commands us. Can a man be running swiftly and yet go slowly? Let us see what the Bible says. “Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak.” This is plain. It is advice that suits not only “every man,” but every child, and it is to them that I wish to apply it. Be swift to hear every thing that is good and profitable. Do not turn away from those who would counsel you as to your conduct. Be always willing and ready to listen to the instruction

tions of those who are older and more experienced than yourselves. Do not only give civil attention, but be anxious to hear whatever may be said to you that it is intended for your good. Sometimes I see a boy who will stand or sit quietly whilst I talk to him, and seems to hear every word I say, but I can tell by his eye and countenance that he would rather I should be silent, and the moment I have done, he starts off and gets as far from me as possible. Such a boy is slow to hear. He is not anxious to profit by the advice of those who are older than himself, and who know more about himself than he does. But when I see a boy or a girl running to their father when he takes up a book to read to them; or dropping their playthings to listen eagerly to what some good person is saying; or willing to give up amusement to receive useful instruction in any branch of knowledge—such a child I at once conclude to be swift to hear.

But this is only half the text. If the child is swift to speak also, it spoils it all. If he is so inquisitive as to be always asking questions without waiting for answers or thinking of them, his swiftness to hear is of no service. Trying to give instruction to such a youth is like pouring water into a tunnel. Or, if he is a babbler, and disposed to be constantly talking, he gives himself no time to think over what he has learned. And still worse if he undertakes to teach others what he knows nothing about himself, he will soon find that he is like a man who goes to market and leaves his money at home. He has nothing, can get nothing, and can give nothing.

While, then, you are swift to hear, be slow to speak. Be modest. Remember that you are a learner; a child; that you have much to lay up, and nothing to loose. When the wise and good are teaching, be slow to speak, or you may loose some good instruction, or they think that you do not wish to be taught. Learn the following sentences, which are taken from Jewish authors.

If a word is worth one shekel, silence is worth two.

Silence is a spice of speech, and the chief of all spices.

Be silent and hear.

Say little and do much.

The righteous speak little and do much.—Youtk's Friend.

SELF EDUCATION. It is well known that some of the most learned men the world ever saw, commenced life oppressed by poverty, and every source of knowledge apparently beyond their reach; yet, by perseverance and industry, they surmounted every difficulty and removed every obstacle, till at length they blazed forth upon the world, and men saw with wonder those who seemed marked by fate to languish in obscurity, had reached the pinnacle of fame, and were looked up to with reverence by those who once were considered their superiors. We need not cite any particular instances; they are so numerous as to be familiar to all, and there are few persons who cannot point out among their own acquaintance, at least one who is a “self taught man,” and has by zealous application arrived to a high degree of excellence in the pursuit to which he had devoted his energies. But how few there are who seem inclined to follow the example thus set? They look on and admire; they feel a pleasure in witnessing the progress of their friend, and are proud to claim him as their acquaintance, but they never dream that they too might become educated, and acquire the stores of knowledge which has rendered him a better man and a happier man. There is no station in life in this country, where a man cannot spare a few hours each day for study, and there is no business in which that man cannot improve himself by devoting his leisure hours to the improvement of his mind. The knowledge he gains may not directly have any connection with his particular calling in life; but the acquirement of that knowledge will lead him to reflection and reflection will lead him to improvement in business. “But,” it may be said, “a journeyman mechanic is too old to go to school, and even if he is not, he is too much fatigued after work, to bother his brains with study.” To this we answer, that no one is too old to learn, for if his life were lengthened out to centuries, he would at the last hour of his life have something to learn; and as to a mechanic being “too tired after work, to bother his brains with study,” we fear that the who would seriously urge this objection, would be apt to bother his brains with something worse. If, instead of spending his leisure hours in a tavern, or idly lounging about the street, a man were to devote that time to the perusal of useful books he would return to his labors in the morning more refreshed, and better contented, than if he had been sleeping before he retired to his bed. Let us see what the Bible has to say on this subject. “Be ye diligent, that ye may be able to give answer to every man that shall ask you a reason of the hope that is in you.”—1 Peter 3:15. “Be ye diligent, that ye may be able to give answer to every man that shall ask you a reason of the hope that is in you.”—1 Peter 3:15.

We have seen the question asked, who are rich? We answer without hesitation those who are independent, whether such independence arise from the labor of the hands or any other cause. The man is rich who at the end of a month or a year, can say to himself that he owes nothing, and is clear of the world. Of all poor men the poorest are those who, having the appearance of wealth, are forced to incur expenses beyond their income, and enter into engagements without the means of meeting them at command. The word swayer is rich if he have more than he wants; the speculator is poor if the failure of a friend, or a sudden turn in affairs, may involve him in bankruptcy. [Balt. Am.]